ART. 38. That every gift, sale or devise of land, to any Disqualification of Ministers and minister, public teacher or preacher of the gospel, as such, Religious bodies from holding corrections. or to any religious sect, order or denomination, or to or for the support, use or benefit of, or in trust for any minister, 3 Ma 119. public teacher or preacher of the gospel as such, or any religious sect, order or denomination, and every gift or sale of goods or chattels to go in succession, or to take place after the death of the seller or donor, to or for such support, use or benefit: and, also, every devise of goods or chattels, to or for the support, use or benefit of any minister, public teacher or preacher of the gospel, as such; or any religious sect, order or denomination, without the prior or subsequent sanction of the Legislature, shall be void; except always, any sale, gift, lease or devise of any quantity of land, not exceeding five acres, for a church, meeting house or other house of worship, or parsonage, or for a burying ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed, or used only for such purpose; or such sale, gift, lease or devise shall be void

ART, 39. That the manner of administering an oath or Administering of affirmation to any person, ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession or denomination, of which he is a member, generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the Divine Being.

ART 40. That the liberty of the press ought to be in- Liberty of the violably preserved; that every citizen of the State ought to be allowed to speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

ART. 41. That monopolies are odious, contrary to the Monopolies. spirit of a free government and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be suffered

ART 42. That no title of nobility or hereditary honors These of Nobility, ought to be granted in this State.

ART. 43. That the Legislature ought to encourage the Duties of the diffusion of knowledge and virtue, the extension of a judicious system of general education, the promotion of literature the arts, sciences, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and the general melioration of the condition of the people.